Times-Virginian Editorials

RUSSELL'S CANDIDACY

It is generally conceded that the Virginia delegation to the national Democratic convention will vote for Senator Richard Russell, of Georgia. It is also likely that on the first ballot may have more votes than any other candidate. But once these concessions are made, one is at a standstill.

This newspaper considers Senator Russell to be an outstanding American and Virginia delegates can cast their votes for him with pride, knowing that he would maake a good President. But we are at a loss to account for the failure of the backers of the Russell candidacy to seek votes outside the South. Senator Russell has made a few television appearances and made a few speeches outside of Dixie, but there has been no well-organized drive for convention delegates. States of delegates for Russell have not been entered, and his pre-convention campaign has been exclusively regional; a fact that will make very dim any chances of his nomination at Chicago.

Funds for a national campaign for Russell assuredly could have been raised. One fund-raising dinner held in Atlanta is said to have been very successful. Why was Russell persuaded to become a candidate, and then no serious bid made for votes outside the South. His few television appearances were effective. We believe he could have held his own with Kefauver and the other candidates in a national appeal. The South should have been proud to got to bat nationally for "Dick" Russell. It may be too late now. What is left is to go to Chicago, cast a regional vote, and hope to impress the party that the South is of one mind.

KING OF "SILENTS"

(From Winchester Star)

In the days of the silent movies William Fox, who was brought here as an infant from his native Hungary, was one of the greatest figures in the industry. He worked in a sweatshop in the East Side of New York and saved his money. For $600 he bought a small garment shop, sold it at a profit, ran a penny arcade in Brooklyn, to which he added movies.

In five years he made $500,000—that was before the days of income taxes—was soon launched upon a phenomal career of movie producer and controller of a chain of 450 theaters.

While Hollywood was in its infancy, Mr. Fox was producing movies with such stars as Theda Bara, first of the "vampires", in "A Fool There Was." Annette Kellerman in "A Daughter of the Gods," which cost the then fabulous sum of $700,000, and William Farnum. He produced his first films at Fort Lee, N. J., which became a hive of movie activity.

Before 1926, when the "talkies" came in, he was head of a theatrical empire than ran into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Inability to adjust his empire to the spoken movies, coupled with the stock market crash in 1929, was Mr. Fox's undoing. He was later a petitioner in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,900,000 and assets of $100. His life thereafter was not a happy one.

Mr. Fox, dead at 73, had a career as amazing in its vicissitudes as that in any script he filmed.

This May Be Permanent

(The Memphis Commercial Appeal)

Lady in Savannah, Ga., wants her marriage annulled because her husband has been gone for 47 years after saying he'd be back in a little while for supper. We agree that the gentleman's absence has begun to assume a certain air of permanence.

Democratic leaders hold that Gov. Stevenson, of Illinois can be drafted for party nomination.

Dulles believed in line for a top cabinet post in event Republicans win in November.

Truman joins in dispute over possession of tideland oil resources.

WHO IS RUNNING FOR VICE-PRESIDENT?

The great races for the nomination and election as President of the United States commands attention every four years. That is as it should be, for this is the most important position in the world.

But whoever runs for the office of Vice - President?

Surely that office is most important. Witness the number of vice-presidents, including Harry Truman, who have moved up to the White House.

Usually, at the nominationing conventions, the selection of a candidate for Vice-President is anti-climax. The delegates are weary after the parades and the excitment of picking the top candidate, and a hurried effort is made to "balance" the ticket with the Vice-Presidential candidate. If a conservative has won out he head the ticket, a liberal is chosen for his running mate; if an easterner heads the ticket, find a good man from another section of the country for Vice-President; etc. Often the top candidate is allowed to more or less name his own running mate. At any rate, few men ever "run" for the office of Vice-President. They aim for the top of the ticket, but often would gladly settle for whatever they can get.

"NATION" IN CORONATION

(Winchester Star)

Britain's Queen Elizabeth II has decided to put off her coronation until June 2, 1953—for reasons of state that went without stating. After all, there was no need to say that the spectacle associated with that solemn yet joyous ceremony will be a great asset to the country if it is postponed until the summer after next. Elizabeth could have been crowned this year had she wished. But the pageantry would have been largely wasted—or at least it wouldn't have been turned to the greatest possible account. The tourists who will go to England this year began to get ready months ago, because it's necessary these days to make arrangements for a trip abroad well in advance.

Those tourists put down their deposits before there was any prospect of a coronation. They will go through with their plans with or without. So, since the tourist business for 1952 will not suffer if the coronation is deferred, why have it this year?

To wait until 1953 will mean that preparations can be made to bring more tourists to London than would otherwise come. The coronation will get them there early in the season —note the date. Then, perhaps, they can be kept a good part of the summer enjoying Britain's many charms and perhaps certain special attractions busy brains can think up. There's a chance, too, that things may be a little more settled in 1953. They might even be so settled that the coronation will provide a needed and welcome tonic.

FOR OUR DEFENSE

(From The New York Times)

During this past week we have celebrated Armed Forces Day. We have observed the tenth anniversary of the WAC. We have discussed the level of our military appropriation and both our President and the Secretary of State have just urged recently that it should not be reduced at this time. We have moved toward the signing of further compacts in Europe. We have lost a jet ace in Korea. We have sent friends and relatives go off to join the Services. We have endured the usual barrage of enemy lies about our motives and our methods. It is certainly not surprising, then, that we should be thinking out the whole system of our defense and what goes into it.

Some persons may be asking, perhaps only unconsciously, why we should be so absorbed, and some may add "obsessed." What is the warrant for this expenditure of blood and means? Why does so much of our productive capacity have to go into the unproductive processes of destruction? Under what real or fancied compulsion do we act?

The concept of our defense must be grounded in the concept of what it is that we are trying to defend. It is agreed that this is no longer the continental limits of the United States, since in the modern world there is no such thing as continental limitation. Even the continental islands are no longer insulated.

What we hope, and resolve, to defend is a mode of thought and life that we call liberty. It involves the right of the individual person to choose between what he regards as good and bad, right and wrong. The choice may be expressed in a number of fields—political, religious, social, intellectual, economic—but it is a right of choice.

We are now persuaded that the threat to such liberty is a worldwide danger. It has taken a variety of forms, some of them insidious and deceptive. Not all of these forms are manifestly physical. Nevertheless, it is established fact that in each instance the ultimate overthrow of liberty has been accomplished by forceful and physical means. It is true that one cannot stop ideas with bullets, but it has been proved again and again that cannot stop bullets with ideas alone. If we, and our idea of what is good, are to survive we have no choice but to become and to remain strong.

We are deeply and rightly concerned with the grevious cost of this process. It is so obviously true that mankind would be infinitely better off if this burden of being strong could be shifted to other fields of human activity. We have, unhappily, no choice. There will be no opportunity for betterment there is not, first of all, survival. The cost of survival may be heavy, but there is no cost comparable to that of defeat, when the cost is figured not only in the physical but in the moral world.

We hope, moreover, that the process of becoming strong will place us in such a position that our military strength does not have to be put to the ultimate test. We are planning our defense, in short, not to win a war but, if possible to avert it. There again we do not freedom of choice. We hope that the catastrophe may never happen and that our planning will have been fruitful. We cannot, under any circumstances, afford the alternative in which weakness would invite the catastrophe with an overpowering attraction to our adversaries.

We are also plagued, provoked and exasperated by the course of truce negotiation on our active battle-front. That is natural, but the mood will not make us the stronger. We have been placed in a position in which we need, above all, the exercise of a virtue for which we are not renowned, either nationally or individually—the virtue of patience. We must not only be strong; we must be doggedly resolute, perhaps over a long period of time.

Our commitments have been made, in various parts of the world, because other peoples have seen the same danger that confronts us and are willing to join with us in meeting that danger. Those commitments must be honored, not merely as a matter of the national word but as a matter of national defense. If we weaken a potential ally we weaken ourselves. When we strengthen our brethren they strengthen us.

Many of the facts concerning our defense and its problems are grim. They present a warning and a challenge. There is, however, in this people the residual strength of character, the mass of resourcefulness, the reservoir of high courage to recognize the warning and meet the challenge. The liberty of man can be defended if we are so resolved.

Installment controls are lifted.

TIMES-VIRGINIAN
In The Heart of Virginia's Dark Tobacco Belt
Appomattox, Virginia
ESTABLISHED 1892
Calvin H. Robinson — — Editor and Publisher

Virginia Press Association

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Appomattox, Virginia, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
Address all correspondence to The Times-Virginian, Appomattox, Va. Subscription rate: $2.00 a year, payable in advance. Single copy, 5c. Advertising rates upon request.

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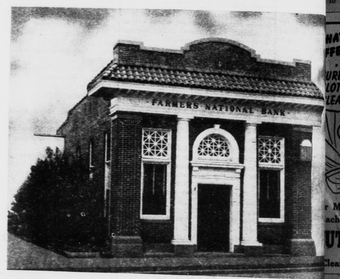

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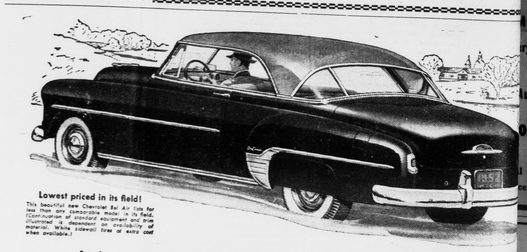

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9 Is Final Traffic Toll

mond, Va., May 21.- As Vir- 1951 traffic deaths were final- ulated at an official 299—84 han in 1950—Colonel C. W. n, Jr., Superintendent of olice and Executive Chairman Governor's Highway Safety ee, announced that the coun- Middlesex, Northumberland ng and the incorporated cit- Bristol, Suffolk and Harrison- reduced perfect records of no

mattox County had a 1951 f 2 deaths, and ranked 16th the State. The 1950 record in ttox County was 5 deaths. counties showed death in- 39 decreases and 11 saw the umber as in 1950. Largest of fatalities occurred in which showed 39. Norfolk ind with 36 and Princess ird with 26.
asis of deaths per 100 mil- s of vehicular travel, King am had the worst record with of 62.2 which was the highest ate. At any rate, few men ever "run" for the office of Vice-Presi- dent. They aim for the top of the ticket, but often would gladly settle for whatever they can get.

Colonel Woodson noted ough killed six people of who died. Middlesex is con- to have the best rate since

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Locust Grove

LOCUST GROVE, May 19.- Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Beale and Everette were supper guests Tuesday night in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Beale. Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Garrott also visited in this home.

Mrs. Lula Beale and son, Walker, and Etta Beale attended the recent Floyd Ward Dance Review in Appomattox. Mary Ann Beale was in the tap dancing chorus.

Willie Beale spent Wednesday night with his son, Bennie Beale.

Friends are sorry to hear of the illness of Mrs. Leslie Coleman.

Mrs. Lula Beale spent Monday afternoon with Mrs. Louise Carnefix.

Mrs. Alice Grow is nursing Mrs. Doc Harris and baby in the home of Mrs. J. K. Megginson.

Walker Beale and several friends went on the Skyline Drive Sunday.

it saw more traffic than any other county with a perfect record.

Substancial decreases were shown by Fuaruier (21-7), Mecklenburg (25-11), Henrico (22-11), Henry (18-8), Princess Anne (34-26), Frederick (14-7), and Caroline (25-18). On the other hand, deaths rose sharply in Norfolk (21-36), Accomac (10-24), Fairfax 25-39), Nansemond (8-18), Stafford (14-23), and Warwick (10-17).

For the cities, Richmond was highest with 30 deaths, although Hopewell had the highest death rate (based on deaths per 100,000 population) with 29.3 for her three deaths. In the cities above 50,000 population, decreases were shown by Portsmouth (10-0), and Alexandria (7-5) but increases occurred in Richmond (26-39), Norfolk (16-23) and Roanoke (8-9).

For the entire state, pedestrian deaths rose from 216 to 251 and Colonel Woodson pointed also to an alarming increase in the deaths of servicemen which reached 84 last year to top the 1950 score by 36.

Accidents rose from 46,371, of which 785 killed one or more persons, to 53,633, of which 877 were fatal. Injuries also increased with 23,898 last year against 21,840 for 1950. Economic losses reached $64,935,000 against $45,750,000 for 1950 and property loss $16,939,554 against $14,079,437.

For the year, traffic volumes were about 10 per cent higher than in 1950.

NEGRO EXTENSION NEWS

A three-farm tour has been planned for Tuesday May 27.

The farms to be visited are in Hixburg community. Mr. Roosevelt Forbes, Mr. Lenord Walker and Mr. Sam Jones.

I realize as you do that this is a busy part of your working year, but if we would like to see what our neighbor is doing, then the time to see it, is while the work is being done.

The tour will start at Forbes' farm 9:15 A. M.—Here we will see a pure bred herd of Duroc hogs; a pure bred Angus community stock bull; ladino hog pasture and strip cropping. At 10:15 we will be at the Walker farm, where we will observe improved farming methods generally and 4-H beef chain heifer. At 11:15 we will be at the Jones farm, observe a New Farm Home FSA Planned, a field planted with the recommended means for getting 100 bushels of corn per acre.

We plan for the tour to be completed by noon, so that you will be able to return to your home jobs. This tour will be well worth your while and time as the work these men are doing is commendable.

—G. L. James, Farm Agent.

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NORTHERN VIRGINIA, WEST OF BLUE RIDGE, HAVE MOST CATTLE

Your best chance of finding a farm with cattle or calves is to go to northern Virginia and/or to that area commonly referred to as "west of the Blue Ridge."

A survey, conducted by J. D. Johnson, agricultural economist at VPI Experiment Station in cooperation with the Virginia Division of Markets and the Virginia Crop Reporting Service, showed that nearly one-half of the farms with cattle inventories in 1951 were located in those two areas—northern and west of the Blue Ridge. Further, about 70 per cent of the state's cattle population was on farms in those areas.

Information on livestock inventories, marketing practices, production practices, and pasture productin and management, was gathered on 7,000 farms in 47 counties during the survey.

The findings are not surprising, Johnson says, when you remember that much of the land can only be used for pasture, hay and forage crops, or forests.

An expansion of livestock and grass is taking place in other areas of the state, even though the process may seem slow to some. Johnson says there are several plausible reasons why farmers in eastern and southeastern Virginia have not fully embraced the cattle - pasture program:

A large part of the cleared land is suitable for row-cropping, with less danger from surface erosion than in the mountainous areas.

It is hard to change immediately the viewpoint of a row-crop farmer who has fought grass as an arch enemy all his life. "Fortunately, our educational efforts are succeeding in correcting this erroneous concept of grass," Johnson says.

In those areas where cattle production is in "the process of development," some farmers may be delaying conversion because of their uncertainty about the future of cattle prices, and their impact on future farm income.

Further, today's scientific animal husbandry is "somewhat mystical to a man steeped in cotton, peanut, and grain production lore.He simply does n't know how to detect the danger signals, and knowing that animals need specialized attention, he is afraid to tackle the job," Johnson claims.

"The solution to this problem is obvious . . educate him, help him clear up the mysteries," Johnson adds.

Other facts brought out by the survey:

Over 80 per cent of the farms with sheep also were located in northern and west of the Blue Ridge areas. These farms accounted for 90 per cent of the sheep in the state.

The distribution of hogs differed from the sheep and cattle pattern. About 60 per cent of the total hog population was located in southeastern and northern Virginia.

Hill View Road

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Kestner and family visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Franklin on Sunday.

S. T. Carwile also visited in this home.

Raymond Franklin visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Franklin, of Prospect, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Franklin and family visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Mawyer, of Lynchburg on Sunday. They also visited D. E. Franklin while in town.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Franklin had as their dinner guests Sunday Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Franklin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jenkins. Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Franklin also visited in the same home.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gowin visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Witt Gowin Sunday.

Little Billy Franklin, who has been ill, is much better.

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